## ESTABLISHED, APRIL, 1838.

THE KNOXVILLE WHIG BY KINSLOE & RICE.

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## KNOXVILLE WHIG.

KNOXVILLE, TENN SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1856.

MAYNARD AND POLK. Mr. Editor :- The discussion between

these gentlemen at this place has Just closed, and I hasten to congratulate the American party through your paper, upon Mr. Polk led off for an hour and a half,

laboring to prove Mr. Fillmore an wholitionist, and speculating and guessing at the probable result of the tri-angular race for the Presidency. These were the material upon which he spun out his time, sided by numerous very well told and well neted anecdotes, which it was sometimes rather difficult to apply. He then called upon Mr. Maynard to reply to his arms. ments and to discuss the principles that he had advocated.

Maynard briefly replied to his charge of abolitionism, scattered it to the winds upon Democratic testimeny and proceeded to dissect Buchman and expose his Federalism, his anti-slavery proclivities, his low wages doctrine, and showed that within a period of eight years past he has solemnly declared against "squatter asvereignty"-and for it.

Polk makes a poor argument, does not seem to apprehend the difference between a conjecture and a principle, as he prescuted and discussed the proposition "that Fillmore had no chance of election," as a principle involved in the contest. His forte is in telling an anecdote, and even

in this accomplishment Maynard is do. cidedly superior to him, and turned the laugh on him in every instance, as he is incomparably in every other particular-as December. an Orator and debater.

ably to the American couse.

Another of Pierce's Consuls - A Mon-It will be seen by the following petition to the Mayor of New York city, that Mr. Binds, the Consul of the Pierce Administration at Leghorn, co-operates with the tyrant Pope and his officials in send-

ing prisoners for political offences-republican crimes -out of the Papal States into the United States, to make Locfocco voters in this country : To his Honor the Mayor of the city of New York. We, the undersigned, respectfully in-form your honor, that we are natives of the Papal States, that we were forcibly expelled for political reasons; that we

the papal and Tuscan territory to Leghorn and that by the joint action of those two governments we were shipped for this city, on board the Victoria. We further complain that the Ameriean Consul at Leghern (Mr. Binda) cooperated with the authorities at our em-

arkation, and that he deceived us by informing us we could procure employment Finding ourselves entirely deceived on this subject, we apply to your honor to oblige the Papal and Tuscan Representa-

tives in the United States to provide us with means of subsistence till we can learn Ginseppe Agosti, Luigi Bennetti,

Pietro Golfieri, Vincenzo Scola Lorenzo Panzanolta, Cleto Barreta, Vincenzo Scola, Vincenzo Gallassi, Valentino Socca. New York, July 30, 1856.

ANOTHER FILLMORE LETTER The following letter of acceptance, is the reply of Mr. Fillmore to the old line Whigs of Virginia, who had nominated him in their State Convention. Like every thing from his lips or pen, it is just to the point. How unlike Buchanan Buck says in his letter of acceptance, that be has no right to answer any questions now, that will create new tisnes. Not be, his lips are sealed-he is the Cincinnati nomince-and he is mum! And so is

not Fillmore: Berrato, N. Y., August 6th, 1856.

WYNDRAM ROBERTSON, Esq., Six-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ult. transmitting a copy of the Preamble and Resolutions adopted by the Whig Con-vention of Virginia, lately assembled at patriotic body recommended to their Whig brethren throughout the State to yield to my nomination to the Presidency their

active and zealous support.
Standing, as I do, as the known candidate of another party, I yet receive this recommendation with gratitude and pride. recommendation with gratitude and p I feel that it is made, not because the principles of the two parties are identical nor with a view of merging them in each other—for such an object is expressly dis-claimed by the Convention—but because the principles which my nomination represents, approach more nearly to those presents, approach more nearly to those maintained by the Whige of Virginia, than those of any other candidate, and because, as the convention was pleased to ton, Wales, Whittlesey, Wilson of Penn.

ration of the government. Whatever may be our differences on minor subjects, I am sure there is one on which we agree, and that one this moment is paramount to all others. I allude to the preservation of the Union of these much, how shall the government be adminstered as how shall it be preseved; than my past service, for my future co duct. This position seems to me alike honorable to all. No principle is secrificed. No deception is practiced; and I trust that no one, easting his vote for me on tais ground, will ever have cause to regret

With many thanks for the flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the result of the Conven-

I have the honor to be Your friend and fellow-citizen, MILLARD FILLMORE.

Buchanan's Dark Record. By referring to Niles' Register of Debates, for the year 1828 and '29, it will be seen that on the 6th of January 1829, Mn. Mixor moved the following insulting

outrageous ABOLITION PROPOSI-TION, is the shape of an INFERNAL PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS, embodying the RANKEST ABOLI-TIONISM ever presented to Congress : Whereas, the constitution has given to Congress within the District of Columbia,

the power of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever; and whereas, the laws in respect to slavery in the District of columbia have been whelly neglected; From which neglect, for nearly thirty years, have grown numerous and gross

Slave dealers, gaining confidence from impunity, have made the seat of the feder- for him, who might otherwise have been al government their headquarters for car-rying on the domestic slave trade; The public prisons have been exten-

sively used (perverted from the purposes for which they were erected) for carrying Officers of the federal government have been employed and derived emplument from entrying on the domestic slave trade; Instances of death, from anguish and

despair, exhibited in the District, mark the eruelty of this traffic. Instances of maining and suicide, ex-

ty-live years old," contained in the public prints of the city, under the notice of The Richt

The Americans were highly gtatified. sylvania, at their last session, by an al. was never divorced from Mr. Pryor. This

And, whereas, the ten miles square, onfided to the exclusive legislation of Congress, ought for the honor of this republican covernment, and the interest of the District, to exhibit a specimen

pure and just laws;
Be it resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to take into consideration the laws within the District, in respect to slavery; that they inquire into the slave trade as it exists in, and is carried on through the such amendments to the existing laws as shall seem to them to be just.

Resolved, That the Committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the grad-nal ABOLITIOL OF SLAVERY within the District in such manuer that the interest of no individual shall be injured

Against this INFAMOUS ABOLI-TION DOCUMENT, the South voted in a body, only one man North of Mason de Dixon's Line voting with them. Those marked in italies, are the Tennessee mem-

NAVS .- Alexander, Alston, Archer, J. Barbour, P. P. Barbour, Barringer, Bell, Bryan, Buckner, Carson, Carter, Chambers, Chase, Claiborne, Crockett, Daniel, Devenport of Va. Davis of S. C., Desho, Drayton, Floyd of Va., Floyd of G . Fort, Gilmer, Gurley, Hall, Hamilton, Harvey, Haynes, Holmes, Lucks, Kremer, Lecompte, Len, Lutcher, Lumpkins, Lyon, Marable, Martin, McCoy, McDaffie, McHatton, McKee, Miller, Mitchell of Tenn., Mitchell of S. C., Moore of Ala., Newton, Nuckolls, Owen, Polk, Riply, Roane, ry, Talliafferro, Thompson, Trezvant, Tucker of S. C., Turner, Washington, Weems, Wickliffe, Wilde, Yaney,—70.

But this RANK ABOLITION PROP-ISITION, was carried by the 164 ABOL-ITIONISTS, from the North and North-West. From the known intimacy of RUCHANAN with MINOR, and the fact that the entire Pennsylvania, with one exception, followed BUCHANAN, whose name was first on the roll, it is fair to presume that he had much to do in preparing the document! See the vote:

YEAR.-Messrs. Allen of Mass., Anderson of Maine, Anderson of Penn., Armstrong, Bailey, Baldwin, Barker, Barlow, Barney, Bartlett, Bartley, Bates, of Mass., Bates of Mo., Beecher, Blair, Blake, Brown, BUCHANAN, Buck Cambreling, Chilton, Clark of N. Y., Condiet, Coulters Crowninshield, Culpepper, Deavenport, of Ohio, Davis of Mas DeGraff, Dickinson, Earll, Everett, Findlay, Fry. Gurnsey, Garren, Gorham, Green, Halleck, Hanly, Hobbie, Hodges, Hoffman, Hunt, Ingersoll, Jennings Little, Locke, Long, Magee, Mailory Mar-kell, Martendale, Marvin, Maynard, Mi-McIntire, McKean, McLean, Mereer, Muhlenberg, Orr, Pierce, Person, Plant, Ramsey, Randolph of N. J., Reed, Richardson, Russell, Sargent, Sinnickson,

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1856.

say, of their confidence in my late adminis-

J. J. Wood, Silas Wood, Wood of Ohio.

Woodcock, Woll. Wright of N. Wright of Ohio—104.

To cap the climax of Buchanan's Abelition infancy, it will be seen by a reference to the Coogressional Globe, that out of the forty Abelition Petitions presented to the 27th Congress, THIRTY-FOUR OF THEM WERE OFFERED BY JAMES BUCHANAN! What a man to guard the Slavery interests of the South was a somewhat extensive scale.

The Major also tells me that a pomologism to expect of the results methan been formed in Georgia to she will be such that a pomologism to the forty Abelition Petitions presented to the 27th Congress, THIRTY-FOUR OF THEM WERE OFFERED BY JAMES BUCHANAN! What a man to guard the Slavery interests of the States, and the reacuing the country from out of the forty Abeliaion Petitions presectional strife. The question is not as sented to the 27th Congress, THIRTY. and this great vital questions national Democrats, and Union loving Americans man to guard the Slavery interests of the may well act in concert. On this basis, South! Whigs and Americans are call-I shall with great pleasure receive the votes | ed upon to go for this man, as a means of of all who have confidence in my integrity and ability, and who ask no other pledge better Southern was of the tra-

honor of his nativity, is growing fierce. The Washington Organ has the following on this subject :

"WILLIE WAS FREMONT BORN ?-A Vermont correspondent of the New York Express states that John C. Fremont was horn in Lower Canada. If so, he is of course, ineligible to the Presidency.

wandering life among the aborigines of the South. But the Vermont correspondont of the Express states that his wan-Lower Canada. This is probable, us the dder Fremont was a Frenchman and a fiddler, and more likely to find support among Frenchmen than among the Creeks

Fromont must seriously impair his Mr. strength. If he enough prove that he was born in the United States, thousands and hundreds of thousands will refuse to vote

inclined to do so. Framont is the first candidate for the Presidency concerning whose origin and religious faith the least doubt existed. He was nominated apparently in pursuance of "all that is obscure is regarded

as wonderful. More resently, the Organ gives us the

following additional items : Mr. Bigelow, of the New York Evening cented of attempted, have been calcilited Post, his written a life of Frement, which growing out of this traffe within the Dissisful of fabulous statements. Mr. Bigeow, among other febrications, states that Advertisements beginning, "We will Mrs. Payor, the mother of Frement, begive cash for one handred likely young ing ill treated by her husband, Mr. Pryor, obtained a divorce from the Virginia

The Richmond Despatch, on the other ment, a woman having been advertised to be sold at Lioyd's tavern, near the Central Market house, during the month of were but two divorces granted, neither of Democratic Senators.

which was Mr. and Mrs. Pryor. The House of Representatives of Penn- It appears therefore, that Mrs. Pryor most unanimous vote, expressed the opin-ion that slavery within the District of was ever married to Mr. Fremont? If

Breggreen, 18th Aug., 1856. Nie: - The political position of Colonel Fremost, and the "Memoir of the Life and Adventures of John Charles Fremont, by John Bigelow," make it my painful, but bounden duty, to publish the follow-

John Pryor, a Captain of artillery in the continental army, owned and kept a livery stable and a public garden in this city, called Hay Market. Maj. Pryor, in his old age, married Miss Ann Whiting, of Gloncester county. About the year 1807, W. S. and W. F. P., pupils, and Francis Fremont, a teacher in Haller's Academy, boarded with Maj. Pryor. Pry or discovered that his wife was "encient and charged her with infidelity. She cloped with Frement, and was not heard

of for many years. Pryor died in the His will, recorded in the office of the and ordain this writing as, and for my last will and testament, hereby expressly revoking all other wills and testaments heretefore made by me. - Whereas, under a well founded impression and confident belief that my late wife, Ann Pryor, had departed this life, I have intermarried with Elizabeth Graves, who alone is recognised by me as my wife, none other baving any just claim upon me, or my es tate, in that character, I do will and di reet as follows." I present this statement

without comment.

To the Editor of the Whig. If this Black Republican Candidate for the Presidency is the boy with which this Pryor was enciente when she took French leave of Richmond, and of old John Pryor, the said candidate is going under a missomer. According to the laws of society, and the usages of every Christian country, his name is not Fremont, but

THE GRAPE. Dear Sir .- As you are foud of recording the progress of grape culture in our State I beg leave to state to you, that I have just returned from a short visit to Mr. John R. Aiken's near Wartrace and that I found his vineyards in excellent condition. As in my own case the vines looked as green as if they had had a good rain at least every week. This is the re-sult of having the ground well spaded at least two feet deep. Some of his grapes have been touched by the rot, a disease to which the Catawba is almost everywhere subject, but still Mr. E. is likely

The Major also tells me that a pointed in Georgia to should be sho

Democrats Endorsing Mr. Fillmore. The following endurarments of Mr. Fillmere's silence those lenders and organs of Buchanan

Southern institutions as may man, Whig or bemourat, north of Mar o and Dixon's line The

The doubt as to the birth place of Trendment from the chiral strength. If he cannot prove that he was form in the United States, thousands and confirm the United States, thousands and confirms apon that subject. He is apon the residence of thousands will refuse to vice or him, who might otherwise have been reliated to do so.

It is worthy of remark that Join C. The subject of the list of the list of the subject of the list of

dot from justice. But I am a Democrat, and, God willing, I mean to do once. This is a Whog Administration, but there is to reason why I should not do them justice; and I do it with pleasure, in this great solder of the salvation of this country, I I have one or. I have done so; shall continue to do so, whatever snexes their papers may contain, fact for another their sake, but for the reason, but for the reason, but for the reason the country, "—
Speech of Mr. Cass in the Senate, March 10, 1851,

"Mr. Filmore on his arrival in Mobile in 1850, in the following words:

"Mr. Filmore on With unfolged pleasure I

ogium by Gen. Cars, recordy, on the 21st and Semite, in which Mr. Fillmore's course was re-The Richmond Despatch, on the other formers, indicate the openness and extent of the traffe;

Scores of human beings exposed at public vendue we exhibited here, permitted by the laws of the transport of the traffe;

Mr. and Mrs. Pryor, by passing an act of public vendue we exhibited here, permitted by the laws of the transport of the traffe;

Mr. and Mrs. Pryor, by passing an act of public vendue we exhibited here, permitted by the laws of the transport of the traffe;

Mr. and Mrs. Pryor, by passing an act of divorce. We have examined the acts of the traffe;

Mr. and Mrs. Pryor, by passing an act of divorce. We have examined the acts of the traffe;

Mr. and Mrs. Pryor, by passing an act of divorce. We have examined the acts of the debate the full wing testimony to the permit of the debate the full wing testimony to the pears to permit the permit of the debate the full wing testimony to the pears to permit the pears to the fagility sorted and of the pears to the fagility sorted to the full wing testimony to the pears to permit the pears to the fagility sorted to the full wing testimony to the pears to permit the pears to the fagility of the traffic to the busing to the busing to the busing to the basis of the specific and solome trusts were an assumed by you in the sustained to the fagility sorted to the solome trusts were an assumed by you in the sustained to the fagility sorted to the full wing testimony to the pears to the fagility of the traffer.

Mr. and Mrs. Pryor, by passing an act of the state of the full wing testimony to the busing to the busing to the busing to the pears to the fagility of the pears to the state of the pears and the busing to the busing to the busing to the pears to the fagility of the pears to the fagility of the pears to the pe

thousands of others of my political friends heav-tly thank God that we have in this crisis a pa-triot and a statesman at the head of affairs who knows his duy and dares to perform it.— Senator Clemens, of Alabama, February, 21,

tative, he will have, in his efforts to enforce the law, my wore and influence as long as I have a vote and a voice here, if he continue in the fearlies and patriotic course which he is pursuing. —Senator Bodge, of lows.

"If at any time the present Executive entertained the centiments which the Senator from Tennessee has asscribed to him, when he reached the high place of President of the United States, and came to act for the whole country, he has laid aside the prejudices and predifections of a mere district representative, and has acted for the whole ration, and I respect him for having done so."—Senator Bodge: of Iewa, Thus did Democratic Schutzer, one after

Thus did Democratic Sonators, one after another, rise in their places in the Senate of Hustings Court, commences thus: "I John Pryor, of the city of Richmond, do make the firmness and patriotism with which, as the himself in a great and trying national crisis.-And yet this same Millard Fillmore, whom these Damocratic Scuators, casting aside all party prejudices, and acting upon their high responcibilities as Senators of the United States, rose up in their places in the Senate to home and appland-this same Millard Fillmore is now villified and traduced as an abolitionist by the central organ of the Democratic party—the Washington Union-and other lesser organs of that party! Can any good can anything but evil-encae to the country from the continued ascendency of a party, whose organs, as far as their influence goes and it is very greatsch acts as the holding up of Millard Fillmore to their hundreds of thousands of counding residers as an abelitimist? No!-depend upon it no good can come to the country from the continued ascendency of such a party. It is the country to its present alarming condition, and only evil, and evil continually can come of their being continued in power."

Propably there is no paper in the Union nunciations of Mr. Fillmore as an aboliticulat than the Richmond Enqueer, yet, in 1852, it pursued a more honorable policy. We repub lish below an extract from it :

"The Compromise measures quickly passed, minful anxiety."
"Ever since that change the Southern Whige

Consider that his name should be become a wild grape which if properly cultivated may surpass even the Catawka in the Washington Union, made a speech at Gallery. The contest smong localities, for the honor of his nativity, is growing fierce.

Honor of his nativity, is growing fierce.

A.O. P. Stombers, on Native Piliners in 1812.
"We next inquired into the influences which soundness on the statery question, his patriot in developes on the statery question, his patriot in developes on the Constitution and Union, and there is a state of the South, will be the character. He showed that Felburgs and the character. He showed that Felburgs and the character is the particular time, and wholes were sacrificed for their compromise read with interest at the particular time, and that General Scott was nountered because his doubtful position made him "Fremont's biographers do not agree us to his birthplace. By one it is stated to be Savannah, by another Charleston, by another Charleston, by another Virginia. One of these writers informs us that Fremont's father led a to be not to be supported at the country and of the country and the country and of the country a prescribed and turned out of office because of

their spinions. It was this prescription that had ruined Fillmore at the North," Mr. Nicholasti, at the time he made the for elector for the State at large, and he made the Baltimore Convention on account of his North the renemies of the Fugitive slave law!

was ever married to Mr. Fremont,? If she was, where is the proof of it? When was also married? And if married without having obtained a divorce from Pryor, was the second marriage legal?

Will Mr. Bigelow of the Evening Post favor the public with a reply to these questions?

And with a view to cast further light upon the mysterious origin of Fremont, an old resident of the city of Richmond, publishes in the Whig of that city, the Richmon, 18th Aug., 1856.

Richmon, 18th Aug., 1856.

The Democratic Beview of December, 1855. having the Compromise measures of 1850, and

"Momentous exents were transpiring. The fitation of the question of slavery was para-cunt in the public mind. In this crisis, it as well that so reliable a man as Mr. Fillmore as found the reconstruction of the conpussic, we leave the insterian to relate; but our retroopect would be incomplete and disin-genuous, did we not accord the meet of praise justly due the high moral excellence and into-icettaal and subministrative innessty and talent, as developed in the administration of Mr. Fill-

In his first annual message to Congress, President Pierce expressed his opinion of those ger. measures, their effect upon the nountry, and the gratitude due to those who were instrumen-

tal in their passage and enforcement, in the following terms: who are now endeavoring to meet the obliga-tions of duty, the year 1850 will be referred to as a year filled with analous approblemsions. or institutions, and restored a sense of re-one and security to the public mind through-at the confederacy."

REAR HENRY A. WISE : "His administration was Washington like."
"Well done, good and faithful servant." BESE JAMES DECHANAN. In a speech delivered in Greenshore, Pa.

October 1852, he said : To secure the vote of Pennsylvania was one of the main inducements for the rounina-tion of General Scott over the head of Millard Fillmore. Is there as unprejudiced citizen of any party in the United States, who can lay

## HEAR-MILLARD FILLMORE

Fillmore's Speech at Albany, N. Y. If any reader has a linguisher doubt that Mr. Fillmore extertains those sentiments which Chief Magistrate of the Republic, let how read the following speech by Millard Fillmore. at Albany, on his way through that dily. The least of the whole country will throb responsive to sook sentiments. Let every petriot of up to the day, and he need normalized by

Mr. Mayon any Pautow-Courses; This Texas, he did it with a li-

former services and my probable course, if I should again be called to the pention of Clief Magistrate of the nation. It is not pleasant to speak of one's self, yet I true the execution

But in doing this, sir, I did no more than But in doing this, str. I did no more than was done by many abler and better must then my-off. I was by no means the note instrument, under Procedures, in harmonizing those difficulties. There were at that time, independent, high-souled area in both florace of Congress, ledenging to both the great-political parties of the country. Whigh and Decectate who appared the character of selfeth party leaders, and called around my administration, to support of the great measures which posterior appared to our ngitated and distracted countries.

seek to trace the causes of this charge. These are the facts, and it is for year to pender upon them. Of the present administration I have nothing to say. I can appreciate the difficul-ties of administrating this Government, and if the present Executive and his supporters have

The agitation which disturbed the year to gravite territorial administration in it is for you to say whether the present agest tion, which distracts the country and three

tion, which distracts the country and threat-ens are with civil war, has not been recklessly and wanton't preduced by the adoption of a memorre to aid in personal advancement rather than in any public good.

The you have been pleased to say that I have the union of those bitakes at hears, long, ser-is most true, for if there be one object deser-ts most true, for if there be one object deser-to me than any other, it is the unity, presperihim and faithful masses in success of the charged his Presidential duties, was borne by Democratic Senators.

So far as I understand the measures of the President, I appears them, and I believe he is determined to do his duty firmly in respect to this law; and as one member of the Senator.

It was your lot to breast that steam, and a one member of the Senator, the interval of the store, and so the senator of the senator of the store, and the interval of the Senator.

It was your lot to breast that stern, and senator and senator of the several candidates best on, much bid its nutterings cease, and to do that you less of the several candidates best on, much bid its nutterings cease, and to do that you less of the several candidates best on, much bid its nutterings cease, and to do that you less of the several candidates best on, much bid its nutterings cease, and to do that you less of the several candidates best on, much bid its nutterings cease, and to do that you less of the several candidates best on, much bid its nutterings cease, and to do that you less of the several candidates best on.

feeling between the North and the South, on the most exciting of all topics, resulting in bloo-based and organized military array. But this is not all, sir. We see a political party, presenting cambidates for the Presiden-cy and Vice Presidency, selected for the first time from the Prec States alone, with the avow-ed purpose of electing these cambidates by the suffrages of one part of the Union only to rule over the whole United States. Can it be possi-ble that those who are engaged in such a meas-arre can have seriously reflected on the conseof success. (An they have the mashess or fully to believe that our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Megistrate? Would be be required to follow the rule precedied by those who elucted him in making hos "appointments." If a man living south of Mason and Dixon's line be not worthy

er. These are serious, but practical quastion and in order to appreciate them fully, it is only necessary to turn the tables upon them selves. Suppose that the South having a ma-burity of the electoral votes should declare tha

that is liable at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm the nation. Implie by soft words hold out of universe, but I never can consent to be one thing to the North and another to the South. I stend despise myself if I could be guilty of such evaluation. For my conscience would still ask with the dramatic post—

"In there but some sorred carrie name holded thurs so yet with interestal weath— To black the worlds the save his greatures. To have country's room?" (Cheers.)

To be country's run;"

(Check.)

In the language of the lamented, immortal Clay. "I had rather be right than be President." I fathusisatic and pretonged cheers. It seems to me impossible that those engaged in this sectional agitation can have contemplated the awful consequences of success If it breaks as under the bouds of our Union and spreads anneally and civil war through the land, what is it less than moral treason. —And let me also add, that, when this Union is dissolved, it will not be divided into two reissolved, it will not be divided into two

But, fellow citizens, I have perhaps said all takes the reception of royalty, in all the pemp-and splender of military array, where the musle was given to order and the cheers at the world of command. But, for myself, I prize the honest spontaneous throb of affection with which you have welcomed use back to my natimesend thanks and hid you adieu. Pred applause.

THE EARLY ORATOR .- Mai. Gus. Henry has entered the canvass, having made a brilliant and stirring speach near the Cumber Governor Johnson, debate at a Barbecus in Montgomery county, on the 15th, inst.

THE RECORD GROWS DARKER.

BOURANCE VOTES TO COSSIDER & PROPOSE District of Converse.

take his stand beside Mr. Fillmore on the him in all its rankness. If the political ground here taken by that gentleman, and bistory of the country contribute anything peace and prospersty will men be restored to the Union:

the force of moreovery. It is recently so has been a sandidate for his parity a nation to the Persidency, and has been polici to shift and stuffe, took and the accomplish this soil. These gerations occasionally forced him to accrites his horronce to slavery, and smother his ished purposes to confine and finally trey it. But a fair and cambin examinat his whole nourse on the subject leave no doubt with an unpremelered he would not healthte, to sanction or the would not hereful to satisfied or originate measures in accordance with his feeling. We think the proof justiles to the South in regarding him as no estimately dangerous word. We present this managed an additional tiem of testiments, which, if it were possible, renders will air egar the everwhelming mass already poled upon him.

We have shown that in 1819 he took the position that Congress had the power to acclude slavery from the territories, and advocated its exercise in the case of Misson-

his fot had been cast in a state, where it did | the

That in 1826, he spoke in favor of receiv-

27th Congress, there were forty abolition petitions presented, and that he affered thirty-four of them. - See Cong. Globe of that

That on the 4th of April, 1830, he oreus- BY. That on the 4th of April belowing order consideration the administration the administration the administration of Arkaness and the Union for recommending its administration of Arkaness and Friends Societies, and of the last resolve. The first product of the last resolve. The first product of Quaker and Friend Societies, measures of Quaker and Friend Societies, the safectes land

did not think proper to interfere with the in-stitution of slavery in Arkansas.—See Cang.

He outery of the popular heart against it, and as a justification of the measure pro-posed in the last resolution, which is the an-

statute precluded him. of his to extend the limits of the Union over new slave-indising servicery," and only supported the treaty on the ground that it would "limit," and not "enlarge the dominions of slavery — and further that it would become the aboution of slavery in the State of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri.

That on the 21st of August, 1848, he wrote to Thaddeus Sanford, of Mobile, specific to the slave of the proposition. Every Southerness to Thaddeus Sanford, of Mobile, specified as a test question. Also mention is by parliamentary law, regarded as a test question. Mr. Miner demanded the reas and nays on the question was decided in the suffering the proposition of the restriction of the proposition. First Sanford as a test question. Also Miner demanded the reas and nays on the question was decided in the suffering the proposition of the real state of the proposition of the pro

wrate to Thaddeus Sanford, of Mobile, spe-cially to state that he adhered to his opin-ions expressed in 1819, as to the power of rejterates his opinion, that Congress "pos-sesses the power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories," and

declares that this "power, from its nature, must be exclusive."

That in Ostober, 1848, he took a position on the question of slavery directly apposite to that held by Clay, Calhoun, and the whole South to wit: that the territory assured by the Guadaloupe Hidaige treaty was free territory, and could not be opened to the admission of slaves, unless by the positive enactment of a competent legislative author emactment of a competent against variously. His words were as follows, that when 'when we acquired it from Mexico, it was free inritiory, both in law and in fact, and free it must remain, unless its present condition shall be changed by the positive enactment of a competent legislative authority That in 1848 he advocated the extensi

of the Missouri restriction line to the Paci-fic Ocean. It will be home in mind that this line is now the special object of the de-nomination of Southern men, as unjust, actithe Cincinnat nomination he neserts in language that cannot be understood, the right of the people of the territory to forbid, in advance of the formation of a State constitution, the verying of slave property into the territories, and contends that it is a distinguished democrat and supporter Buchanan, lately declared to be the " us which he attered truth for it is an equal-

which has hitherto been rendered against him, one truth of which is sufficient to con-vict him. We, however, produce this mornuticely destroy him, and should drive every Southern man from his support, whose soul is not steeped and sasked in rearry bitter-ness. By referring to Niles' Register, (an unimpeachable authority. | for the years 1828 and '20, it will be found that on the 6th January, 1829, Mr. Miner moved the following preamble and resolutions, embodying the most outrageous abolition proposition ever

roted on in Congress: Whereas, the Constitution has given to lumbia, the power of exclusive logislation in all cases whatsoever, and whereas, the laws in respect to slavery in the District of Co-lambia, have been wholly neglected— From which neglect, for meanly thirty

years, have grown numerous and gross cor ruptions : Slave-dealers, gaining confidence from imgovernment their beadquarters for carrying on the domestic slave trade;

The public prisons have been extensively used [percerted from the purposes for which they were exected] for carrying on the do

Officers of the federal government have been employed and derived emolument from carrying on the domestic slave trade : Private and secret prisons exist in the

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The trade is not confined to those who are shares for life, but persons having a limited time are bought by the slave dealers and

Others are kidnapped and carried away before they can be resented. Instances of death from anguish and de-space, exhibited in the District, muck the

crueity of this traffic.

Anstance of nonlining and solicide, exe-cuted or attempted, have been rabibled growing out of this traffic within the Dis-

trict are liable to arrest, imprisonment, and sold into slavery for life, for juli fees, if un-able, from ignorance, misfortune or fraud, to july their freedom; Advertisements beginning, "We will give

all, ald, contained in the public prints of the edy, under the notice of Congress, indicate the openness and extent of the reaffe;

Scenes of human beings exposed at public venture are exhibited here, permitted by the having been advertised to be sold at Lieve's naveru, near the Control Market bouse, during the month of December.

ing the month of December.

A grand july of the District bus presented the slave trade as a gravance;

A writer in a public print in the District bus set forth that to those who have never seen a spectacle of the kind texhibited by the slave trade,) no description can give an adequate intend to the terrors;

To such extent but this been carried in 1810, that a member of Congress from Virginia, autroduced a resolution into the Hoseo, that a committee appointed to examine

that a commistee appointed to examin into the existence of an inhuman and illegal traffic in siaves, carried on, in and through the Dustriet of Columbia, and report whether

any, and what measures are necessary for the putting a stop to the same?" The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, at their last season, by an almost naturation vite, expressed the opinion that slavery within the District of Columbia ought to be abelished;

ought to be abelished; Numerous petitions from various parts of the Union, bars been presented to Congress, proving for the revision of the laws in re-spect in statery, and the gradual abelished of \$5.5 polition was presented at the last session of Congress signed by more than one changes introducents of the District, prayog for the gradual abelian of slavers

and that on the 11th of dampary of the course, he "thought Congress cought and at this time to similah slavery" in the District. The Course of the power - So Cong. Globs, page 85.

priver - So Cong. Globs, page 85.

priver - So Cong. Globs, page 85.

priver - So Cong. Globs, page 85. CALABOLITION OF SLAVEDY WITH IN THE DISTRICT IN SOCIE MANNER THAT THE INTEREST OF NO INDI-

mant words:

"He considered the Compromies which had been made when Missons: an admitted into the Union as having settled the question as 10 slavery in the man Santh Western trade, and refers to the admitted produce of slavery and the slave trade, and refers to the admitted produce of slavery and the slave trade, and refers to the admitted produce of slavery and the slave trade, and refers to the admitted produce of slavery and the slave trade, and refers to the admitted produce the slave trade, and refers to the admitted produce the slave trade, and refers to the admitted produce the slave trade, and refers to the sale of OLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF CO.

In this be again implies, in animistakable language, his belief in the power of Contact animal statement of the contact animal the general government moved the question of consideration, by which he desired to less the sense of the House on the proposition, and which motion is by parliamentary law.

> ern must must at once grasp it, in its entire tually destroyed the existence of slavery in the States as well as virtually destroyed it in the District. The former would have been the next aggressive step southward of the "blood-behered" Artila of acti-siavery triet and dock-yards and assenals of the the institution in the States, and the records prove that James Buchanan, sympathized slavery question were to assume a still more

Will not Southern men, in this dire etaergencep, forget party, and place their faces against the man whose whole course has been a war against their most delicate and

DARING FEAT-SWIMMNO THE RAP-108 OF NIAGARA.-A most during and perilous feat was performed at Niagars Falls yesterday. A man named P. Jack son actually swam across Niagara River between the Falls and Suspension Bridge This, we believe, is the first time the feat was ever attempted. It was successfully performed in presence of a large number

of spectators.

Jackson is employed by the New York
Central Railroad Company, and has established his reputation as an adventurer. He is the man who walked the ladder bridge from the ice, last winter, to Bird Island, above the fells. This was deemed a daring feat; but, to our notion, this last exceeds it in danger and bold

come out for Mr. Fillmore, and will be represented in the Whig Convention, in the conservatives of the Union on that oc easien-of the men who, eschewing the sectionalism which threatens to subvert the Republic, will appeal to their brothren everywhere to come to the rescue, and whose appeal will not be unheard.

Excitement in Mobile,—Mobile, Aug. 16.— Much excitement has been ensued here against Strickland & Upson, in consequence of the sale by them of abolition books. A committee of citizens was formed and order-ed them to leave the city in four days; but the feeling against them increased an extent that they left immediately.

Shipperecks and Loss of Life.—New Or-leans, Aug. 28.—The Steamship Nautilus is reported wrecked. The ship Mahilla, from Bordeaux is lost with all on board except three, the captain, second mate and one man. Reports of other wrecks and strand-ing have been received without particular-